



## INTIMATIONS.

1889. NOW READY. 1889.  
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR 1889.  
With which is incorporated  
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.  
(TWO-SEVENTH ANNUAL EDITION),  
COMPLETING THE ANNUAL PLATE, &c.,  
Royal Sto. p. 1216....\$3.00.  
SMALLER EDITION, Royal Sto. p. 820....\$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
has been thoroughly revised and brought up  
to date, and again much increased in bulk.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

## PATENT DESSICATING

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## DRYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their  
NEW PATENT DRYING BOTTLES, which have  
been especially designed by and manufactured  
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By the use of these bottles, CIGARS, as  
well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible  
to the destroying influence of moisture can be  
kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere will be  
surcharged with moisture these bottles will be  
found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 5th April, 1888.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.  
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TELEPHONE No. 12.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 4th instant, at H. L. Gorman's Consulate,  
at Swatow, and afterwards at the Kuk-ki-hu Church,  
by the Rev. H. L. Mackenzie, M.A., F. H. L. Haskett,  
Esq., Anna Joranna, third daughter of Captain  
F. W. Poulson, of Double Island, Swatow. (38)

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 9TH, 1888.

THE Registrar-General's returns for last  
year show a slight increase in the death rate  
as compared with that of the previous year.

In the British and Foreign community there  
was a slight decrease, the rate being 23.23  
as against 23.31 in 1887, but the increased  
deaths amongst the Chinese brought the rate

for the whole population up to 31.72 as  
against 23.59 in 1887. The *China Mail* says:-

"The increase in the death rate occurred in the first quarter of the year, and was due to the small-pox epidemic." This  
is very far from being the case. The  
number of deaths last year was 6,084, an  
increase of 717. on the previous year. Nearly  
the whole of this increase is attributable to  
zymotic diseases, the deaths from these  
being 3,083 last year as against 2,418 in  
1887. If small-pox were the cause of the  
increased death rate, therefore, there ought to  
have been 665 more deaths from that disease

in 1888 than in 1887, whereas the increase  
under that heading is only 129, leaving an  
increase of 536 deaths to be accounted for by  
other zymotic diseases.

Dysentery and diarrhoea show the largest increase, the  
figures for 1888 being 227 dysentery and 665  
diarrhoea as against 137 and 282 respectively  
in 1887, showing an increase for these two  
diseases of 474. On the other hand fevers  
(simple continued, intermittent, and remittent)  
show a decrease, the total for 1888 being  
1,002 as against 1,136 in 1887. An increase  
of over a hundred in the deaths from  
trismus incontinens almost balances this.

From the above it will be seen that the  
increased death-rate last year was due much  
more largely to dysentery and diarrhoea than  
to small-pox. While the deaths amongst  
Europeans last year were only three more  
than in 1887 (24 as against 246) the deaths  
from zymotic diseases increased from 108 to  
147, an increase of 39. In small-pox there was  
an increase of 14, in dysentery and diarrhoea an  
increase of 26. In fever there has been  
a slight decrease, a very satisfactory feature  
in itself, but the figures for zymotic diseases  
as a whole cannot be regarded with unconcern.

This class of disease accounts for more  
than half the mortality of Hongkong, whereas  
in England it accounts for less than  
one-fourth.

THE habit of opium smoking can be  
broken off without medical treatment has  
been conclusively proved by the experience  
gained in connection with opium smokers  
received into Victoria Gaol. The missionaries  
think otherwise, and establish opium refuges.  
In their reports agonising pictures  
are drawn of the sufferings endured by the  
unfortunate creatures in consequence of  
their deprivation of the drug. Seeing that  
nothing of the kind is experienced in  
connection with convicted opium-smoking  
criminals in Hongkong, the enquirer naturally  
seeks for an explanation of the  
difference. The explanation of Dr. Ayres,  
the Colonial Surgeon, is that the missionaries  
are "bamboozled," and it is the only ex-  
planation which to our mind meets the case.  
We find some evidence in support of the  
correctness of this explanation in the May  
number of *The Messenger*, a missionary  
journal published at Shanghai. The Rev.  
A. Ozs Ewing sends from Taiyuan Fu an  
article headed "Healing through faith," in  
which he gives instances of men giving up  
the habit of opium smoking simply by the  
strength of resolution. Mr. Ewing imports  
the idea of divine assistance in the ability to  
keep the resolution, but looking at the cases  
he cites from an ordinary point of view they  
simply amount to this, that the men made  
up their minds to discontinue the use of  
opium and carried their intention into effect,  
apparently with as little suffering as would  
be experienced by many persons in giving up  
the use of tobacco or alcohol liquors. Mr.  
Ewing says he believes that in answer to  
prayer "the Lord does heal the sick," and he

"used to preach that Jesus would save men  
from their opium without the use of medicine."  
Early last December a man came to him  
who both smoked and drank opium and was  
in a wretched condition. This man suffered  
from which is incorporated  
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THE OSAKA MARSHAL CHIEF says:- Women  
of the Chinese who are married to the Japanese  
are regularly away for weeks between Shanghai  
and Vladivostok, via Chocho, Jinsen, Fusan, and  
Korea. The Japanese merchants in Nagasaki  
and Korea are much opposed to this line because  
grey shiftings and mousinesses comprise the  
greater portion of the trade between Japan and  
Korea, and by the *Hijo-naru* runnner to Shang-  
hai, Chinese will be able to monopolize the  
business. In addition, the Chinese are in  
a position to take to Nagasaki and then tranship  
them to Shanghai. The *Japan Gazette* says:-

"We learn that the Nippon *Yasaka* have  
decided not to accede to the modest request  
of Japanese merchants engaged in Korean trade  
that they be made up on Monday and be in  
the hands of the Secretary of the Board on  
Tuesday. That had been done for two or three  
years by the Chinese. He would like to call the  
attention of the Board to this matter."

The *Parliamentary Register* says:-

"If he could get the returns made up  
on each Monday."

The *Acting Surveyor-General* said if  
that had been done, of course it could be  
done again, and promised to look into the matter.

The next business of the Board was the  
consideration of the removal of contracts for  
convict labour.

The *Parliamentary Register* says:-

"It will enable the Chinese to trade directly  
with Korea. The *Shogun Shisei* states that for a  
time the Japanese merchants will be somewhat  
handicapped in consequence of the opening  
of the new line, but point out how important it  
was that the line should be opened. If they had  
not done so it was extremely probable a Euro-  
pean line or the Chinese Merchant Shipping  
Company would have been compelled to do  
so. The *Acting Surveyor-General* agreed to  
that the Chinese should carry on their contracts  
for another two months. It had been suggested  
that three months would be better, but two  
months was the limit of what they could get.  
The contractors had promised to continue for  
another two months and find security. These  
proposals had been circulated and he did not think  
there was any further need for discussion.  
The proposal of the contractors were agreed to."

The *Vice-Presidency* said he did not  
know whether he was in order, but he wished  
to call the attention of the Board to a  
private grievance, the sanitary condition of  
a latrine at the book of the Maristary. This  
was a private latrine really, but was used by all the  
hangers-on of the Court, and by a great many  
others, and that morning visited it, in company with  
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great deal of gallantry, entered the place, the  
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## TO BE LET.

## WANTED TO RENT.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, containing THREE BEDROOMS, in a bony and healthy Situation, for July, August, and September. Address, stating position and Name, "H." Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [945]

## TO BE LET.

## With Immediate Possession.

THE FIRST FLOOR of the Premises in the occupation of Messrs. EDWARD SCHELLER & CO., Preya Central, containing 3 ROOMS with Verandas.

Also GROUND FLOOR in Duddell Street, suitable for Office or Godown.

Apply to A. R. MARTY, Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [946]

## TO LET.

## With Immediate Possession.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 138, Queen's ROAD EAST. The Backyard has a well of very pure Spring water. It would be very suitable for a Soda Water Manufactory.

And TO LET on the 1st June, NO. 5, ARSENAL STREET; THE TWO STOREYS are well fitted European Quarters and have Water laid on.

For further Particulars apply to J. M. ASTHOMTH, Auctioneer, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [1207]

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns. STEAMER CARGOES discharged on favourable terms.

Also Entire GODOWNS to LET.

Apply to MEYER & CO., Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [1246]

## TO LET FURNISHED.

From 1st June for 4 Months.

NO. 4, MORRISON HILL

Apply to ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, General Post Office, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1889. [1883]

## TO LET FURNISHED.

N. O. 7, BELLIOS TERRACE—From the 15th May to 31st July.

Apply to SURGEON MAJOR ROBBINS, Hongkong Club, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. [395]

## TO LET.

CORNER HOUSE, NO. 15, GAGE AND GRAHAM STREET.

Apply to D. B. TATA, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. [396]

## TO LET A GODOWN.

(With Immediate Possession).

UPPER FLOOR NO. 3, BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO., Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. [1903]

## TO BE LET.

SMALL EUROPEAN HOUSE No. 147, Queen's ROAD EAST.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 29th April, 1889. [1867]

## TO LET.

N. O. 51, PEEL STREET.

EDWARD GEORGE, 5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [1793]

## TO LET.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE No. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS, Possession from 1st May.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [1903]

## TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

N. O. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central, Hongkong, 26th January, 1889. [1212]

## TO LET.

A PART of a HOUSE in one of the healthiest positions of the Colony—5 ROOMS and a GARDEN.

W. E. L. C., Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [529]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD, now occupied by the CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, in Liquidation.

SAML. J. GOWER, Secretary & Liquidator, Hongkong, 24th April, 1889. [543]

## TO LET.

A BUNGALOW in GARDEN LOTS Nos. 35/53, Kowloon.

PART of VILLA LUCIA, Pokfulum, Furnished. One of the healthiest positions.

Apply to D. MUSSO & CO., Hongkong, 5th April, 1889. [259]

## AN AIRY &amp; WELL-FURNISHED

A HOUSE, Seven Rooms, from next month.

A PORTION of "BACONFORD ARCADE," BACONFORD ROAD.

"BACONFORD VILLA," POKFULUM, GODOWNS at BOWINGTOWN.

Apply to SHARP & CO., BEACONFORD ARCADE, Hongkong, 24th April, 1889. [192]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

"LA HACIENDA," formerly occupied by H. N. MOYD, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 13th December, 1888. [41]

## TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

No. 12, SEYMOUR TERRACE—from 1st July.

No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE—from 1st June.

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. [181]

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY warn Buyers of Preserves, Soy, &c., that of late several fraudulent imitations of my Brand, CHY LOONG, have been offered for Sale, and that no goods will be genuine CHY LOONG PRESERVES unless the following label is found on the boxes:

"C. H. Y. L. O. O. N. G."

"SWEEPEATERS: SOY AND ALL KINDS OF CANTON PRESERVES."

"No. 34, OLD CHINA STREET."

"An attempt has been made by a person in Hongkong to palm off upon persons purchasing sweetmeats for Export an inferior article, which has been named in order to deceive those who may purchase the same by inuring my former reputation. This is to inform my old customers that there has been no change made in my manufacture from the former ones and that my sweetmeats can be obtained at no other place than where they have been made for the past 50 years at No. 34, Old China Street. Parties residing abroad should be particular when giving orders, to purchase of no other who bear my name."

"Canton, 5th December, 1888."

And on each my seal "CHY LOONG CANTON" with a ROOSTER will be found on the corks.

I also beg to notify that I have NO AGENT in HONGKONG, nor is anybody entrusted with the sale of my goods there.

CHY LOONG, Human.

562

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX O. G. S. CO'S S.S. "SARPEDON" FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 13th Inst. for shipment per steamer "STENTOR," BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [593]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of the Company's Steamer "SARPEDON" in the occupation of Messrs. EDWARD SCHELLER & CO., Preya Central, containing 3 ROOMS with Verandas.

Also GROUND FLOOR in Duddell Street, suitable for Office or Godown.

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And TO LET on the 1st June, NO. 5, ARSENAL STREET; THE TWO STOREYS are well fitted European Quarters and have Water laid on.

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# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY ONE, 1889.

## SUNDAY LABOUR IN HONGKONG.

In a letter on the Sunday labour question in our columns a few days back the Sonnen's Chaplain said:—"The real of the whole matter is the fact that in favour of those who are dead of their Sunday is at present practised, except where those who deprived of their seventh-day rest can the law into their own hands." What means we do not exactly know; if the of the whole matter is indeed to be here it might be as well if the reman would endeavour to make the thing a little clearer. We doubt, however, judging from the general tenor of all the defined the position he has taken up his subject, any more than have those following him. Their idea is simply that cessation of Sunday labour is an inable boon," and they think when is the to find some means of granting their. The petitioners may, however, be called upon to state on what grounds ask that the boon should be secured by legislation, whether on public grounds or on grounds of expediency. If the former, then we claim, as the of civil and religious liberty, that state has no right to interfere; that it be as unjust to forbid men to work as they felt inclined to do so as it would compel them to work on a day which religion teaches them to hold sacred. Present, in this colony, the Government not interfere either to prevent men from or to compel them to work, but is every one free to do what he think right or most expedient the circumstances in which he is. The circumstances of a certain number of men employed on board ships are that they should work on Sunday, owners not being willing, apparently, their ships should remain idle of the. If these men by means of a trade union could secure for themselves cessation of labour on Sunday they would perfectly justified in doing so and we be very glad to congratulate them be result, but the Government cannot call upon to interfere with the terms contracts they make with their employers on the ground that they are contrary to religion, for the Government has right to impose religious observances on any one. If the cessation of Sunday be urged on the ground of expediency, then we answer that the expediency can best determined for them by each particular class of industry, the Rev. A. Gurney Goldsmith, we the cessation of Sunday labour as an inable boon, but we cannot agree that have any right to make the acceptance that boat compulsory, especially when know that only a small proportion of affected would receive it as a boon. The advocates of compulsory Sunday labour point to the Treaty Ports of China here, owing to the closing of the ton. House, there is some cessation of on the first day of the week, though to the extent that has been represented and they ask why Hongkong cannot do at the Treaty Ports of China can do, answer is simple. Work on board ship the Treaty Ports of China ceases on day because it cannot go on with the presence of Customs officers, and that day the Customs officers have day. No one disputes the right of the government to give its servants reasonable days, but for the indirect consequences of holidays the Government is neither liable to praise nor deserving of blame. The of the Chinese Government is not mainly to cause a cessation of labour on ship; indeed so far is this from being case that they allow work to proceed on account of a special fee for the attendance of necessary officers. Then, say the Sabarians, charge a fee in Hongkong. But the Chinese ports the fee is charged for the attendance of officers; in Hongkong it is not required; therefore the fee could not be levied on the bond, and if levied at all must be by way compensation for an offence. The Government would virtually be saying, "It is to break the Sabbath, but you may do on payment of a certain sum," a position which of course a Government could take up. The Government of Hongkong to give its servants a holiday on Sunday, so far as stoppage of work is dependent on that, it has to be stopped. It as happens, unfortunately as we think, looking at from this particular point of view, that does not interfere with the work of loading or discharging vessels, but that is a fact which it is beyond the province of a disengagement to argue. The China, for instance, referring to what it is used to term the preposterous idea the junks obtaining an advantage over by being able to work seven days the week, says:—"One might as well say that all the English and foreign ship-operators should open on Sunday in order that Chinese might not obtain an advantage over them." But the shipping community

such as this, it is, except in case of real necessity, usually inexpedient and impossible to force on its Legislature the acceptance of a measure to which not only the Government and Executive Council, but every individual member of the Legislative Council, official or unofficial (with possibly, a single exception), is strongly opposed, and which is equally condemned by all sections, European and Native, of the community at large." The Secretary of State replied:—"I see no reason to reconsider the decision given in my despatch" and instructed the Governor to introduce as soon as possible the repealing Ordinance, and if it was too late to pass it in the session of Council then in progress, to at once suspend the operation of compulsory examination under the existing law without waiting for its repeal. The Ordinance was accordingly passed. In the Straits Settlements also protest was ineffective. At Gibraltar the Governor had simply to carry out his instructions, there being neither Executive Council nor legislative body in that fortress to consult in the matter. At Malta things were different. The Secretary of State's instructions to the Governor were equally peremptory as in the other cases, but the unofficial members being in a majority in the Legislative Council the repealing Ordinance was thrown out. The Governor informed the Secretary of State that such would be the case, but the Secretary of State insisted on the Bill being introduced. In his despatch he observed that the views he had previously expressed as to the desirability of repealing the Act had been "strengthened by the recent action of the House of Commons in resolving, without a division, in favour of the repeal of the similar Acts in India, and also by the action taken this year [1888] by the Italian Government in the direction of the abolition of the system of compulsory medical examination of prostitutes." He also said:—"The official members of the Council will be expected to give their votes in favour of the measure, but the elected members, of the Council of Government, who are members of the Executive Council, will be free to act as they desire in the matter." The Bill was accordingly introduced, and on the 6th December, 1888, the Governor reported that "the second reading of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance Repeal Ordinance was moved yesterday by the Crown Advocate in the Council of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor spoke in favour of the repeal, and all the official members voted for it. All the elected members spoke and voted against the repeal, and the Ordinance was rejected by a majority of seven, the form of the rejection being a resolution, moved by Dr. ALFREDO NUNN, to the effect that the Ordinance be read a second time that day six months." His Majesty has power to enact laws for Malta, by Order in Council, but after such an emphatic expression of public opinion it is scarcely probable that that course will be adopted in the present instance. It not, Malta will remain the only British possession where compulsory examination is in force. The advantages of the system have been shown by the extent to which disease has been eradicated by it in that colony, and the population is evidently strongly averse to the protection it affords. One of the members of Council said that in Italy they had found out their mistake, and quoted the following from *La Cagliari* newspaper of 10th November:—"The honourable Cagliari having become persuaded of the very serious inconvenience arising from the operation of the new regulations on prostitution, which, amongst other things, have brought a great derangement in the health of the military, has caused studies to be made for reforming those regulations, with a view to retain what is good in them without compromising public health and public morality." In the Straits Settlements the mistake that has been made has already appeared. After one year's experience of the suspension of compulsory examination, the worst apprehensions have been not only confirmed but far exceeded. The British return tell an unvarying tale of increase, and in the Singapore Out-Door Dispensary this class of disease, "constituted 14 per cent. of the total admissions. Of syphilis alone, quite 23 times as many cases attended as did in 1887." Taking the Garrison [we are quoting from the *Free Press*] and comparing the cases in the year 1887 with those for 1888, we find an increase of two hundred and seventy-three per cent., the strength of the troops being practically the same in both years. With regard to the navy there have been naturally greater difficulties in ascertaining how matters stand. The papers of the last commission of the Orion are not accessible, having been taken home. For purposes of comparison we state the figures for H.M.S. *Sapphire*, which was at Singapore during part of 1885 and 1886, and H.M.S. *Orion* from last May up till about the end of December. H.M.S. *Sapphire* with 230 men for 290 days gave an annual ratio of 106.30 admissions per 1,000. H.M.S. *Orion* with a crew of 286 men for a period of 152 days gives an annual ratio of 302.25 per 1,000; or, about three times as many as in a "protected" year. And this is the state of things to which we in Hongkong are also to be exposed. It is true that some protection is afforded for the present by the voluntary submission of the women to examination, but there is no guarantee for its continuance. Indeed, the women's request that the examination might be discontinued was coupled with a request that it should be conducted by a particular doctor, and it is easy to conceive that if a doctor were appointed who did not please, then, or if any conditions were imposed that they did not like, the attendance would at once fall off. What safety the present system affords is, therefore, dependent on the strictness of threads, while the fearful risk to which the colony is exposed is shown by the Singapore figures.

## THE REPEAL OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCES.

Notwithstanding the remarks of the Governor as to the hopelessness of any attempt to secure a continuance of the compulsory medical examination of public women, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council will no doubt feel it incumbent upon them, as a matter of conscience, to enter a protest against its abolition. His Excellency may well give such protest his strong support, but he fears they might just as well run their heads against a stone wall. What has happened in other colonies unfortunately shows only too clearly that this is the case. At Ceylon, the Governor, in sending to the Colonial Office a draft of the Bill repealing the Contagious Diseases Acts he had been instructed to introduce into the Legislative Council, urged in the strongest terms re-consideration of the decision of the Government. Having alluded to the reasons for the continuance of the Acts, he wrote:—"I would in conclusion remark, although I am sure it is a sentiment which you fully share, that in the case of a colony

## STEAM LAUNDRIES IN THE EAST.

Among the institutions which had a brief and not brilliant history in this colony—but which should under good management have been now flourishing again—was the Hongkong Steam Laundry. European apathy and Chinese obstructiveness proved too much for a concern, which, for sanitary considerations alone, ought to have received the unanimous support of the whole of the British and foreign residents. It is not now our purpose to revive and repeat the details of all the objectionable processes through which our soiled linen has now to pass, or to enumerate all the risks we run daily of infection from skin and other diseases; experience has shown that sooner than take any trouble in the matter the majority of the residents are content to incur all these hazards, and put up with all disagreeables. That the British and foreign residents in Hongkong are not singular in their absolute submission to the native dyers is proved by the failure of attempts to establish sanitary steam laundries in Shanghai, Singapore, Rangoon and Madras. Of course it is utterly disgraceful to the communities in all these places, but if they prefer to have their clothes beaten to rags on boulders, rinsed in filthy puddles, and put up in foul and insanitary hovels or close dirty shops, where small-pox or typhus fever not infrequently exist, no one can say them nay. The time is approaching, however, we think, when the present drying and washing grounds of the dyers in Hongkong may be invaded by the builder, and they will either have to go right outside the limits of Victoria or conduct their operations in public laundries built by the Government. The Chinese Extradition Bill, which will be good enough to forward the same by the outgoing mail. I have etc.

(Signed) P. RYRIS,  
Chairman.  
The Honourable F. Stewart, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.

## THE BIRTH AND DEATH RETURNS FOR HONGKONG IN 1888.

The Registrar General's returns of birth and death for the year 1888 were laid on the table of the Legislative Council on the 15th inst. In the British and Foreign community there were 193 births and 249 deaths. The deaths are divided as follows:—Europeans exclusive of Portuguese, 75; Portuguese, 78; Indians, etc., 46; Non-residents, 50. Amongst the Chinese there were 1,665 births and 5,785 deaths. The grand total gives 1,665 births and 6,034 deaths. The Chinese birth and death rates per thousand for the year 1888 were:—European, 27.2; birth rate 18.05, death rate 23.28; Chinese (estimated population 179,530), birth rate 8.14, death rate 32.22; Indian population (estimated 190,322), birth rate 21.12; birth rate 8.73, death rate 31.72.

Of the total of 6,034 deaths 3,013 were due to

symptomatic diseases, 450 to constitutional disease, 1,965 to local diseases, 73 to developmental diseases, 18 to parasitic diseases, 154 violent deaths, and 287 undiagnosed and unknown.

## THE CHINESE EXTRADITION BILL.

The Chinese Extradition Bill, which is to be read a first time in the Legislative Council this afternoon, is published in Saturday's Gazette. The present law on the subject is contained in Ordinance 2 of 1850 and Ordinance 18 of 1863.

The Bill provides that the Magistrate on complaint by any officer of the Chinese Government, or by order of the Governor, may issue a summons or warrant for the arrest of any Chinese subject in the colony, and investigate the alleged crime or offence in the same manner as if such person were charged with a crime or indictable offence committed within the colony, and that the decisions in the case are to be referred to the Governor.

As regards the incidents alluded to at placed at the French Consulate and at the British Consulate at Tientsin, I have etc.

The CHINESE EXTRADITION BILL.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move the first reading of the Chinese extradition Bill, the object of which is to amend the procedure with regard to the extradition of Chinese Criminals under the 21st Article of the Treaty of Tientsin.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Bill read a first time.

His EXCELLENCE—I do not intend to take the second reading of the Bill until next week, which will give further time for its consideration.

THE PASSENGERS RELIEF BILL.

The Acting ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I have to move the second reading of this Bill. The object of the Bill is to extend the operation of the previous Acts and to make certain provisions for passengers picked up at sea or who come to this Colony through no default or neglect of their own and who are forwarded to the Consuls of the nation to which they belong.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Bill read a first time.

His EXCELLENCE—I do not intend to take the second reading of the Bill until next week, which will give further time for its consideration.

THE CHINESE EXTRADITION BILL.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move the first reading of the Chinese extradition Bill, the object of which is to amend the procedure with regard to the extradition of Chinese Criminals under the 21st Article of the Treaty of Tientsin.

—In view of the fact that there is, I understand, no real reciprocity in this matter, it is inadvisable enough that the exercise of the jurisdiction of our courts within our own waters should be entirely subject to the discretion of a Foreign Consul. But the case is taken entirely out of the region of sentiment, and involves substantial injury when the Consul claims to make real use of this discretion, disengaging himself as he may do, from the responsibility of the Consul of the nation to which he belongs, for forwarding passengers picked up at sea or who come to this Colony through no default or neglect of their own and there are forwarded to the Consuls of the nation to which they belong.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Bill read a second time.

The COUNCIL seconded.

Bill read a second time.

